

SPORTS



Viktor Kuznetsov, Yuri Kis, Vadim Dombrovsky, and Sergei Krasuk, of the second Soviet team, set a new European record of 3:44.79 in the 4x100 medley relay.

SWIMMING ENCOUNTER PRODUCES RECORDS

The US swimming squad have beaten their Soviet counterparts 203-141 in a friendly meet at the 50 m indoor pool in Kiev.

The encounter was highlighted by one world, two European and four USSR records. American Craig Bardsley set a new world mark of 1.58.01 in the 200 m butterfly. The hosts won the men's 4x100 m medley relay, setting a new European best of 3:44.79, and clinched 3:21.69 in the men's 4x100 m freestyle, also a new European mark.

USSR chief coach Sergei Vasilievsky said the meet was excellent preparation for the European championship due to get under way in early September in Split, Yugoslavia.

Larisa Belokon, 15, did brill-

iantly in win both women's breaststroke events.

The American squad, arguably their biggest upset in the men's 4x100 m medley relay, where two Soviet teams finished first and second. Mary Meagher, butterfly world record holder, proved her class anew.

Top-coaching Vladimir Shemakov, of the USSR, won the men's 200 m butterfly.

USSR chief coach Sergei Vasilievsky said the meet was excellent preparation for the European championship due to get under way in early September in Split, Yugoslavia.

PETRUSYOOVA IN FINE FETTLE

Olympic speed-skating champion Natalya Petrusyova from Moscow won 500 m in 41.9 sec and dashed the 5,000 m in an unprecedentedly fast time of 7 min 51.8 sec, competing on an artificial 331 m long track at the Lenin Sports and Concert Indoor Complex.

WEEK OF BIG-TIME RUGBY IN MOSCOW

The stands were invariably crammed throughout the recent week-long 8th International Rugby Tournament in Moscow for the prize offered by the USSR Rugby Federation.

The USSR-I made a clean sweep of all five games to win the top award with 15 points. The USSR-2 ran up with 13 points, their only defeat being by the USSR-I. Japan's Nippon Steel came third with 11 points, followed by Poland (9), Italy (7), and Dynamo, Panchovo, Yugoslavia (5).

The USSR, twice bronze European medallist, showed its resolve to move up in the European standings. Incidentally, the International Amateur Rugby Federation rates the tournament second only to the European championship.

Alexander BUTSENIN

"Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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EUROPE NAMES ITS SQUAD

Europe has selected a team for the World athletics Cup in Rome. On the strength of performances at the recent European Cup in Zagreb and athletes' personal records this season Europe will be represented by the teams of the USSR, the GDR, and its Italian hosts, as well as by individual athletes. One to be brilliant showing this season, Jaromila Krausová, of Czechoslovakia, will compete in the 200 m, 400 m and the 4x100 m and 4x400 m relays, even though Czechoslovakia failed to qualify for the Zagreb spectacular.

The European women's team will also feature world javelin record holder Antonella Todanova, from Bulgaria, discus thrower Marla Pelkova, also from Bulgaria, Helena Fibingerová (shot-put) of Czechoslovakia, and athletes from Poland, Romania, Britain, the FRG and Sweden.

The men's team includes 1980 Olympic winner sprinter Alan Wells, middle-distance runners Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, all from Britain, and their counterparts from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, the FRG, Finland, Holland, Sweden, Ireland, and Spain.

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JAPAN GETTING READY

The Japanese women's volleyball team recently toured Cuba, winning three of their five matches with the Cuban national team, their hosts and the world titleists.

Their current tour of American continent, part of Japan's preparation for the World Cup, will also take to Brazil, Peru and the USA.

HOW MUCH A PROI

Sales and purchases of footballs have long been practised in professional soccer. Recently Brazil's Botafogo came up with something new in the practice—they traded a player for a used bus owned by another club to save on travelling expenses.



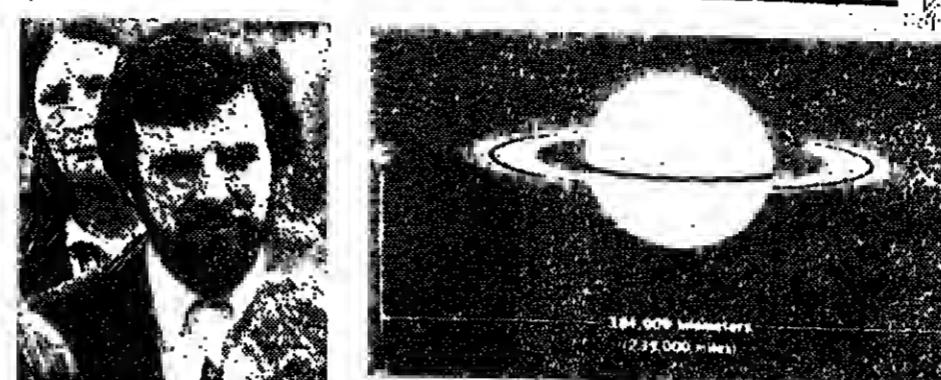
INFORMATION

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Edgar Teryokhin from Riga and the Riga squad captured both individual and team titles at a winter sports contest on the Plyoskaya Reservoir outside Moscow. The contest drew 100 athletes from 17 teams.



The American space probe Voyager-2 has sent several pictures of the Saturn. The diagram shows relative dimensions of the Sun, the Earth (left) and the Moon, and the distances between the Earth and the Moon.



"No to the N-bomb" says this poster printed by West German newspaper.

Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

The neutron weapons can be characterized wholly and totally as a fuse to a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, said Yevgeny Primakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in his address to a press conference given in Moscow by Soviet public figures, who have met to discuss the consequences of the American president's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb.

This weapon lowers the nuclear war threshold, continued Yevgeny Primakov, and, consequently, increases the danger of such war breaking out.

The neutron bomb is a weapon for aggression and not for defence. Therefore, it is absolutely inadmissible to make attempts to use the combat characteristics of the neutron weapons as an argument for the "administrability" of a limited nuclear war.

Asked to comment on C. Weingarten's statement of August 11, to the effect that the production of the neutron bomb could easily make a success of the negotiations over the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as it will enable the United States to

(Continued on page 2)

NEW AFGHAN PROPOSALS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Kabul, Bokhara News Agency-TASS. The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a statement in the national committee protesting against the US block supporting the cause of the inmates there.

Recently Prime Minister M. Thatchar declined US request of a meeting with her.

proposes to the government of Pakistan that representatives of the two countries should meet to discuss matters conducive to starting negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreement on a long-term contract with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. Between 1982 and 1985 the USSR Ministry of Communications will have issued a stamp series called "Hermitage Masterpieces", which will be separately featuring the Italian, Flemish, French, German, Spanish and British schools of painting. V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is planning to supplement each series with first-day covers. The Ministry will also bring out a stamp marking the 500th anniversary of Raphael, which will be celebrated two years from now.

The DRA government confirms its proposal to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold talks in order to come to an agreement to develop friendly relations and all-embracing and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including trade, economic cooperation, transit and cultural relations.

The agreements both between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain mutually acceptable provisions concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the principles of good-neighbourliness, and non-interference in each other's affairs, and include specific obligations concerning inadmissibility of conducting armed or any other hostile activities from one country's territory against the other.

A constituent part of a political settlement must consist of reliable international guarantees of contacts with the USSR: since 1976 the Paramount has had much success with its philatelic programmes devoted to the Moscow Olympics unrivaled in sheer scope in the entire philatelic history.

(Continued on page 2)

Social and economic situation in Poland

Warsaw. Urgent problems in the development of Poland have been raised by Stanislaw Kanis, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee when he was addressing a meeting of Party activists in the Poznan area.

The situation in Poland remains critical, he said. We have failed in bailing the economic situation. A difficult situation is arising in the internal market. An improvement can come about only through a more productive labour and through a better management than we have known so far. This is more than anything dependent on

more complete use of the country's natural resources. The most important thing now is to ensure efficiency in the coal mining and other extracting industries.

The complicated problems caused by Poland's enormous debts are affecting foreign trade. Nearly 2.87 billion dollars have to be repaid to the creditors which are of paramount importance for the entire national economy. The production of some energy consuming goods is either to be reduced or suspended. It has also been decided to reduce the consumption of liquid fuel. Some bus, train and air routes have been cancelled.

The Polish Council of Ministers has met in Warsaw under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski to discuss the social and economic situation in Poland. In view of the reduction in the output of coal, it has decided to give priority to coal supplies to industries which are of paramount importance for the entire national economy. The production of some energy consuming goods is either to be reduced or suspended. It has also been decided to reduce the consumption of liquid fuel. Some bus, train and air routes have been cancelled.

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET SHIP RESCUES AMERICAN FISHERMEN

Soviet seamen have helped the crew of an American fishing vessel, report N. Likhachevich, captain of the Soviet fishing trawler "Bolshoye". In his cable to the port of Kellingin from the Atlantic.

The American ship had lost its engine and its engine had developed a malfunction along with the radio transceiver, after which the fuel ran out. For five days and nights, the ship was adrift. The food ended and there was no more drinking water. The Soviet seamen sent a rescue team on board the American ship which was repaired and accompanied to the nearest port.

Sevastopol Airport in the Crimea can now accommodate all types of modern passenger planes, as the IL-86 aircraft carrying 380 passengers landed recently on a specially built runway. Now at the airport there are 12 flights a day, daily, around the clock.

The crew of the IL-86 aircraft, which was flying from Moscow, was greeted with bread-and-salt at the airport. The crew consists of 100 passengers, 30 crew members and 100 Soviet citizens and tourists. The crew consists of 100 passengers, 30 crew members and 100 Soviet citizens and tourists. The crew consists of 100 passengers, 30 crew members and 100 Soviet citizens and tourists.



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ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Informator" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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By air - from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

• A DETAILED MAP OF THE LAKES, RIVERS, PONDS AND MARSHES IN THE VOLGA ESTUARY HAS BEEN COMPILED BY STAFF MEMBERS OF THE ASTRAKHAN PRESERVE, which occupies over 700,000 hectares. Here, five million migrating water fowl stop en route in autumn and spring for rest and to get some food. The lower reaches of the Volga provide mass nesting grounds for geese and ducks, and the local colony of the hissing swan is believed

to be one of the largest in the USSR. Scientists have established the density of the bird population in different tracts of land, their overall numbers during seasonal migrations, nesting and wintering.

• VLADIVOSTOK'S ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE IS TO HAVE ANOTHER VERY INTERESTING STRUCTURE: the exhibition pavilion of the Far-Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences will soon be completed on the shore of the Amur Bay. Its outlines resemble a snail, and it will house various exhibitions showing the effort of Far-Eastern scientists in the field of Pacific studies.

KOSMOS 1301

UP IN SPACE

The Soviet Union has launched another earth artificial satellite, Kosmos-1301.

The instruments aboard the satellite will continue studies of the earth's natural resources to benefit the economy and international cooperation.

'HERMITAGE MASTERPIECES' ON STAMPS

THE WORLD

Helmut Schmidt visits Norway and Denmark

Bonn, Renter-TASS. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew to Oslo on the start of a weekend visit to Norway and Denmark for talks with government leaders.

Mr Schmidt will meet Norwegian Prime Minister Gunnar Brundtland and Danish Prime Minister Aksel Jorgensen in Copenhagen.

The US decision to produce neutron warheads and proposals for a nuclear-free zone embrace

the Scandinavian countries are likely to be among subjects discussed, Bonn sources said.

Norway and Denmark are opposed to neutron weapons and interested in talks with Moscow on a nuclear-free zone as part of East-West arms control efforts.

West Germany is cool towards the scheme and has taken a different stance on neutron weapons, which Mr Schmidt would accept in German territory under certain conditions.



Drawing by Yuri Ivonov

Angola requests Security Council meeting

New York. Angola has asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss aggression from the Republic of South Africa against itself.

In his letter to the UN Sec-

retary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos points out that three or four brigades of the regular South African Army have attacked units of the Angolan Armed Forces deployed on the Angolan territory more than 100 kilometers off the Angolan border.

No further reports that the city of Ovime is bombarded from aircraft and artillery. Troops of

CIA

vs Muammar al-Gaddafi

Washington. The Central Intelligence Agency has drawn up a plan to murder the leader of the Libyan revolution Muammar al-Gaddafi, reports observer Jack Anderson in the newspaper, "The Washington Post".

It says that the plan for the murder of the Libyan Revolutionary Leader has been ele-

minated in every detail. The memorandum to be sent to Gaddafi will have a fatal poison with a delayed action. After the first 48 hours, the person will show no sign of being poisoned. He will then be seized with fever which can hardly be told from a common cold. This will be followed by paralysis and death, with no traces of the poison left in the body.

Barrier to militarization of space

New York. The Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the placement of space weapons of any type will be discussed by the existing International treaties and accords prohibiting the weapons of mass destruction only, while the Soviet proposal, he stressed, if implemented, could deter any type of weapons finding its way into space.

Reagan holds military consultation

San Francisco. In Santa Barbara, California, President Reagan has held a consultation with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and his adviser E. Meese. A White House spokesman has said that the meeting discussed "problems of military policy".

This meeting is part of a series of consultations by R. Reagan with leading military and

political advisors to discuss detailed implementation of the long-term programme for strengthening all the elements in the US nuclear strategic arsenal. The CBS television network points out that over the next few years the government intends to appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars to modernize this potential.

Earlier the strength propelling up that policy rested on bayonets, A-bomb, H-bomb, MBMs and MIRVs. The recent addition are the N-bomb and plans for "star wars". That power politics has no future is, however, self-evident. First, given the current military strategic parity it is impossible to bombard such a power as the USSR because threats have long ceased to be trump cards. Second, any attempt at "exhausting" the USSR economically in the arms race is hopeless. Third, not at all since in recent history has power pressure policy brought peace a step nearer, while renunciation of the use of force or threat of force has more than once relieved mankind's fears of nuclear annihilation, if only for some time.

Quite possibly there are people who believe that President Reagan's neutron decision threatens the USSR alone, but I think they are in the wrong. World press reports indicate that thousands upon thousands of people in countries by no means allied with the USSR correctly view neutron weapons as a challenge to themselves and entire humanity.

In case there is a cessation and a guaranteed non-consumption of armed incursions and of all other forms of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, there will be no more causes which have forced Afghanistan to ask the USSR to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan.

The 40th and subsequent decades have proved that the possibility of a monopoly of any type of weapon is an illusion dashed by scientific and technological breakthroughs. To dispel this notion only adding new twists to the arms race and triggering off new threats. By lowering the nuclear threshold, the N-bomb is making even more insurmountable the barrier to talks whose crucial subject is to conclude a休ace of the nuclear arms race.

The US Administration has decided to use fast neutrons to push its old policy of "peace through strength".

The New York Times" issue of January 31, 1985, reads: "The US Administration has decided to use fast neutrons to push its old policy of "peace through strength".

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir MISYUCHENKO

POLITICAL RADIATION FROM NEUTRON DECISION

President Reagan's decision is to start the manufacture of neutron weapons taken on the Hiroshima Day confirmed that the pre-eminence of the military aspect in US treatment of nuclear matters. It also clearly emphasized the US Administration's intention to preserve the power politics attitude in international relations through killing by political radiation the living spirit of democracy, the trust between nations and their willingness to cooperate.

Back in June 1946, the USSR launched a draft international convention offering the then US Administration not to use atomic weapons under any circumstances, ban their production and destroy the entire stockpiles of already manufactured nuclear weapons. Had the USA accepted that offer the odds are that now 35 years after, we would not have to talk of the very real possibility of neutron destruction. But America, ostensibly blinded by the then atomic monopoly, chose to rely on its A-bomb in international relations.

"The New York Times" issue of January 31, 1985, reads: "The US Administration has decided to use fast neutrons to push its old policy of "peace through strength".

that the production of atomic weapons, rather than work on peaceful applications of atomic energy, must be vital business of the United States for the sake of future."

Military experts may argue about the "advantages" of the fast neutrons over the atoms as regards their destructive factors; politicalists may speculate about the role of neutron weapons as a bargaining trump card in possible talks or foreign policy plays — but one thing is clear: the intention to develop and manufacture new types of neutron weapons adds up to a rejection of any prospect for embarking on real nuclear disarmament.

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Neutron weapon: a fuse to nuclear disaster

(Continued from page 1)

negotiations from a position of strength, Professor Vitaly Zhurkin, Deputy Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, said that the decision concerning the production of the neutron bomb has in many ways been prompted by circles interested in the new weapon, particularly by Mr Weinberger. Yet he should not delude himself that negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons can be held from a position of strength. The Soviet people have been opposing the arms race. They have been supporting peace and denuclearization. Yet, the country can always ensure both its own security and the security of the countries of the socialist community.

The statement of the US Administration that the neutron bomb is "humane" is a lie in itself, said Chief of the Central Military Medical Department of the USSR Armed Forces Col. Gen. Fyodor Komarov, answering a question concerning the effect of the neutron bomb on human beings. "The falsehood" of the neutron bomb Samuel Cohen, he continued, promised an instant and painless death from the neutron bomb. Yet, only within the radius of one kilometer people will die after several minutes or hours, which cannot be called an instant death. Within two kilometers death will come after two to seven days or more. The blast will affect the brain, the intestines and other vital body organs, which will bring the victim great suffering. Cohen has failed to mention this. He never said a word about the horrible effects which the use of the neutron weapon will have on heredity. After they survive, people irradiated with a flow of neutrons will be physically and mentally disabled posteriorly. This radiation will continue to have tragic consequences for 30 to 40 generations to come!

UN work, said D. Davin, spokesman for the UN Disarmament Centre. Yet all the existing International treaties and accords prohibit the weapons of mass destruction only, while the Soviet proposal, he stressed, if implemented, could deter any type of weapons finding its way into space.

Recently, by the order of South African racist authorities, police with dogs again moved in large into the Nyanga, a township outside Cape Town, destroying and burning down shacks and tents of local dwellers, leaving 2,000 of them homeless. Hundreds of Africans were forcibly driven by police trucks to an unknown destination.

On French customs officials have found 1,750 kg of hardware worth a total of 35 million francs when they searched a British yacht "Conquest-3" which they have detained off the coast of Brittany. This haul, the largest ever, was discovered in several secret places on board the yacht.

On Singapore is to switch over to the metric system of measures and weights to replace the present rather complicated system, which simultaneously uses the English, Chinese and Malayan measures.

On in the present fiscal year, the volume of US arms sales to foreign countries is to increase by 33.5 per cent as compared with last year, and, by the end of 1982, it will reach 20 thousand million dollars. This was reported by the "Business Week" magazine.

On the Japanese Sony corporation has started production of a new machine, the typewriter, which is a typewriter and a cassette tape-recorder in one. The typewriter enables a businessman to type reports and dictate notes in practically any surroundings. It does away with the need for paper. Instead, the words "typed" out on a standard keyboard, are recorded by a digital code on the cassette tape. At the same time, for control purposes, they are reproduced on an indicator above the keyboard. A typical copy of the recording is automatically obtained. A direct telephone link enables one to immediately transmit back to one's firm either an oral report or typed text coded in electric signals. The whole device fits into an ordinary attaché case.

On the scientists found bits of tissue with magnetic properties in dolphin brains. The tissue, located at the back of a dolphin's head, easily magnetizes and demagnetizes by relatively weak magnetic fields. Dolphins, the scientists believe, can use the earth's magnetic field to find their bearings during long migrations.

On the Japanese engineers have designed a robot which precisely imitates all the reactions of the human body, and is intended for use by medical students. As it can produce human reactions to serve illness, students will be able to practice artificial respiration and direct massage of the heart. A special screen shows whether or not the rhythm of the patient's heartbeat has improved. The robot can also ingest medicines, and in this case, the screen shows how the drug has affected the body.

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On the dashboard of cars is currently being updated. The Zezib Radio Company, USA, recently demonstrated to car manufacturers a prototype of a new dashboard in the form of a TV screen 8x23 cm in size. The screen shows readings from numerous sensors fitted up in

the TRUCE AFTER... 172 YEARS

Madrid. The municipality of the small settlement of Huéscar, in South Spain, numbering only several hundred people, has decided to embark on peace talks with the representatives of the Danish Embassy in Madrid in order to sign a truce between Huéscar and Denmark and thereby put an end to the state of war which they have been in since 1809.

On reporting this curious

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WEAPON OF AGGRESSION

PRAVDA's analyst Yuri Zinov'ev has described the neutron bomb, the start of whose full-scale production was ordered by President Reagan, as a weapon of aggression.

Commenting on the reaction of public and ruling circles of some West European countries to this decision, Yuri Zinov'ev writes on the rapidly mounting wave of protests against the neutron bomb, against the deployment of new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Pentagon chief, he stresses, neatly uses as a cover for their ostentatious the clothe that somebody somewhere threatens the American "national interests", which they spread to all continents. But their statement on the possible use of neutron bomb "outside Europe" has caused alarm among the developing countries.

The alarm has further increased when it became known that the USA is planning to use its base on Diego-Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean for deploying the neutron weapon.

Yuri Zinov'ev regards the statement by Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR will not start the production of the neutron weapon, if the USA does not do so. Subsequently, the Soviet Union repeatedly put forward this proposal, but it did not meet with a positive answer in Washington.

THE DOMINATION-OF-THE-SEA DOCTRINE

Certain aspects of US naval policies are examined in the KRAZNAIA ZVEZDA newspaper by Vice-Admiral K. Stalbo, Doctor of Naval Sciences, who writes that the American strategic concept of dominating the seas has three main points:

1. Being the essential function of the US Navy, gaining domination of the seas should ensure a total control for the United States of the surface, underwater and air space in some parts of the world ocean. Such position can be obtained only through unequalled superiority of the US Navy, which will enable it to do any tasks without encountering serious difficulties.

2. The US Navy must be strong enough to suppress any potential enemy at sea who can be attacked and destroyed both in the open sea and in the immediate vicinity of its bases by means of sea-borne intruder operations against the land.

3. According to the national strategy, the US Navy is to ensure the implementation of three main tasks: strategic deterrent, patrol duties as part of advanced groups of American forces in remote areas, and the maintenance of the security of maritime communications.

LIES WHICH MAKE ONE BLUSH TO REPEAT

President Reagan's decision to start the production of the neutron bomb is commented in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Academician Georgi Atabov. Among other things, he writes that behind this decision is the undoubtedly intention to make nuclear war more imaginable and more possible, and, what is more, to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the whole world that, if a need arises, the United States will stop of nothing to start such a war. This truth cannot be concealed by any talk of

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

TRAFFIC NOW MOVES OVER THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE OKA IN GORKY. The bridge, which links two big districts of the city—the Avtozavodsky and Priluki — and cuts the distance between them by nearly 20 km will relieve the city centre of through traffic.

A HOUSE-MUSEUM HAS OPENED IN THE VILLAGE OF RYABOVO IN THE KIROV REGION, WHERE BROTHERS VIKTOR AND APODOLY VASNETSOV, THE ARTISTS, SPENT THEIR CHILDHOOD IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY. This small one-story mansion with an attic has now been restored. The displays arranged in the museum are devoted to the life and creative work of the two brothers.

SEA BATHING AND THE FRAGRANCES OF THE PINE GROVE ARE THE MAIN THERAPEUTIC FACTORS OF THE NEW SOZN SANATORIUM FOR YOUNG PIONEERS, NEAR MOGLIYI. The sanatorium, which recently welcomed its first group of residents, has been built near a subterranean lake containing salubrious mineral water. The Mogliy region's network now includes more than 30 sanatoriums.

SOVIET RESTORERS HAVE SAVED THE UNIQUE MOSAICS CREATED BY ANCIENT GREEK MASTERS IN THE SECOND CENTURY B.C. This mosaics decorated floors and walls of hallways in the ancient city of Naxos on the Black Sea coast in the Crimea. During excavations here, nearly 500 sq m of mosaics have been discovered. Most of them now look as they did more than twenty centuries ago when they were made of marble and stone of different colours and resemble carpets.

A WIND POWER PLANT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT A SITE ALONG THE TRANS-POLAR GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN MESSOVAKH AND NORILSK. This is the first installation of the type on the Taimyr Peninsula, and scientists believe that the wind is a continuous source of energy in the North where windless days are very rare. The wind plant's capacity is enough to give heat and lighting to the houses there and to feed the relay equipment. Three more wind plants are soon to be built there.



THE CASPIAN REVEALS ITS STORY

In Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic on the coast of the Caspian, the last twenty years have been dubbed "the golden age" of submarine archaeology. On the 300-kilometre long Caspian shelf archaeologists have found several medieval settlements, dating back to the 11-16th centuries. These include Gubash, Byandyan, Dabendi and Shabklyar.

Why did these ancient settlements vanish into the sea? The reason is the multiple forward and backward movements of the Caspian water, for which, as yet, there are no explanations. Soviet archaeologists have studied the history of the republic's area. Their numerous "trophies" tell the story of once coastal towns which are now under the sea. The retrieved pottery ware and tools testify to a relatively high level of industry, the cities to the trade links maintained by the local population, a collection of weapons speaks about the high standards achieved by localsmiths and armourers.

Made by cup maker Yusif" reads an inscription on a small shard of a clay tea cup. Though a thousand years have passed since Yusif lived on this earth, we still know his name.



More ventilation for Alma-Ata

Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, is often called a city longing for winds. As it lies in a hollow surrounded on three sides by mountains and hills, it gets very little wind. Architects and meteorologists, therefore, have been faced with the task of inducing artificial air currents.

It was established that what natural ventilation did take place in the city was largely due to air movement from the mountain and valley. This fact was taken into consideration by the architects when planning new streets and avenues, which are now built along the direction of the winds.

The other measures being taken to increase the natural air ventilation of Alma-Ata include the planting on the neighbouring mountains 4,000-5,000 hectares of Tien-Shan fir. It has been found that refreshing breezes are formed under the canopy of the thick needles of these huge trees. The gorges then act as natural canals for supplying the city residential districts with Alpine air.

FLATS FOR SMALL FAMILIES

Mass production has started in Tashkent of four-storey buildings consisting of one-room flats for small families.

People are already living in first houses of this kind, put up in Tashkent; two others are being constructed in Samarkand and Dzhizak. Each flat has a spacious hall, a kitchen and a loggia. Gallery terraces are fenced off by decorative sun-protective arrangements.

By the end of this year buildings of this kind, in Anzhero-Sudzhensk, will start to construct houses of similar design. Large factories are planned for the area and this means the arrival of a large number of young people.

A WHODUNNIT FOR CHILDREN

A whodunnit for a teenager is one of the most difficult genres in film making, the creator always faces many complicated problems, states I. Kuznetsov in the SEMYA / SHKOLOV magazine.

I don't believe that films for children should be viewed as lessons. Such an approach will only have one result—an empty cinema. We cannot, however, entirely ignore the moral effect a film will have on a teenager. Let me be clear: the educational function of cinema in my view is not only to be found in its didactic element. I believe that in a whodunnit a youngster can find a model to follow. Such a film can have an "ideal" main character—courageous, noble, and responsible. This is a hero in whom any young person can full-heartedly believe.

HOW TO AVOID UNNECESSARY STRESS

The scientific and technical revolution has resulted in speeding up the rhythm of our lives. Therefore the ability to have control over oneself, over one's nerves and emotions is becoming increasingly important, L. Sutkovsky, Dr of Medicine, writes in the STUDEN-CHESKY MIRUDIAN magazine. He is commenting on the campaign for saving energy at present undertaken in the USSR.

I believe that by learning psychological methods of self-control a young man will be able to guide his desires, to concentrate his attention and will to maintain in the collective's friendly and psychologically easy atmosphere. The importance of such self-control is seen from the fact that 80 per cent of heart attacks are the result of nervous overstrain, serious psychological trauma and feelings of alarm from unqualified overload. Overload, by the way, not the outcome of too much work, but of one's inability to work properly. To work successfully, one needs to find the right approach and to be optimistic about the results of the task he has completed.

DANCE SHOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

Maria Lepa, the famous soloist with the Bolshoi company, speaks about what it takes to be a successful dancer in UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA (Teacher's news paper).

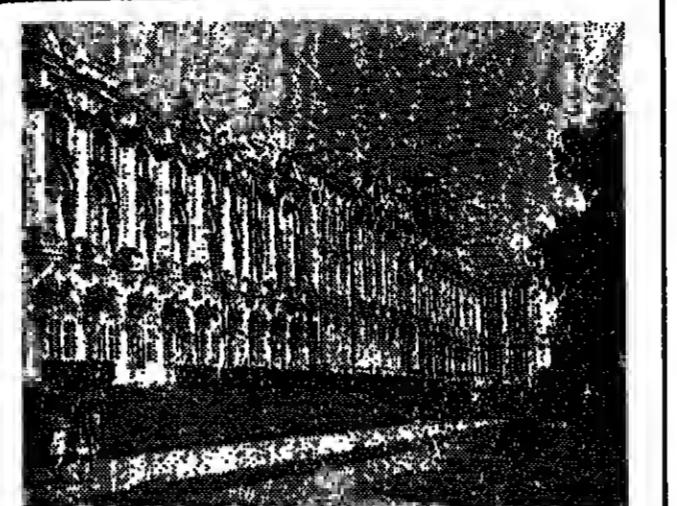
The most refined technique remains dead if the dancer has nothing to say to the audience. If his intentions are confined to his high leaps and to the elegant way he moves on the stage.

Technique should not be the only aim. It is no longer enough to have an enthusiasm. It needs to be with the audience. People go to the theatre to experience a common emotion.

There is nothing man cannot be taught. He can perform a variety of jobs fairly profitably but if he lacks the ability to think for himself, or to feel deeply then he will have no success in art.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



Masterpiece reborn

On July 30, 1756, an endless train of coaches set out from Petersburg carrying Empress Elizabeth and her retinue to the Tsarskoye Selo, now the town of Pushkin, for the opening of a new country palace designed by the illustrious architect Rastrelli.

The 300 m-long facade was decorated with relief lions' masks, curving shells and balustrades with wrought grilles. The hilly Alabesda supported the delicate columns, and the gold of the stucco mouldings and the white of the columns and pilasters against an azure background lent the palace a sumptuous and festive look.

The palace, which has accommodated visitors for nearly 200 years, was turned into a museum after the October of 1917, just as all the other palace structures built with lacquered panels featuring miniatures. The Amber Room was all wovos of places of precious resins of various shades.

The tsarist invaders did not spare the gem of the town of Pushkin. The Soviet troops which liberated the town found the palace in ruins.

It took decades of painstaking work to restore the masterpiece, and one entering now the glittering halls and admiring their paintings and sculptures cannot help pride oneself on the restorer who, at it were, recreated the invaluable.

The Grand Hall took up a third of the palace, and its interior was reflected in 316 big mirrors — the parquet pattern made of precious wood and the picture-like scenes on the panels. The latter, named "The Triumph of Russia", was painted by Venetian artist Giuseppe



Grand Hall of Catherine's Palace.

Photos by Vyacheslav Tsolik

OF INTEREST

A medieval doctor's wardrobe

While it is hard to say whether qualified doctors were apothecaries in the Middle Ages, their intellectual abilities, it is known for sure that they were honoured, for their clothes. A new exhibition "Clothing and Medical Instruments" has opened in one of the halls of the Museum of Medieval History. In Riga, capital of the Baltic Republics of Latvia, bears testimony to medieval doctors' wardrobes.

The personal belongings of famous doctors are also on display. In addition to sand-glasses to measure the pulse, pocket compasses, anatomical and botanical textbooks, "Basic Philosophy" was recently published in Latvia. It was also prepared for publishing in Punjab.

In medieval times doctors

Science and technology

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS SAVE SILVER

A major way to save large quantities of silver has been discovered by chemical engineers from Byelorussia who have invented a technology for manufacturing basically new photographic materials containing no silver. The Paper-and-Timer Chemical Works in Gomel has shipped first rolls of cheap light sensitive paper on a polymer binding. At a local clothe factory this material will help cut out cloth. Instrument-makers hope to use it to improve the precision of their measurements.

The new material has many advantages over the conventional photographic paper. It is processed by a very simple method, the image it retains is clearer, the paper sheet can be used another time, and it can be stored without packaging.

The paper was first invented at the one of the laboratories at the Institute of General and Organic Chemistry of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. Members of the laboratory still found a way to produce a light-sensitive material, which is not affected by daylight, reacts only to intense ultra-violet rays, and is bound to molecules of ordinary cellulose.

The paper is now being used in the construction of schools. In this country, preparations for the new academic year are always carried out in advance and are very substantial. Tens of thousands of school houses are being repaired and maintained before the start of the year.

CLIMATE OF THE PAST KNOWN

In Altai mountain, there is a cedar tree which is about a thousand years old. By checking its annual rings scientists were able to restore climate changes in that locality from 1920 till 1979. Such weather service has been working for a fairly short period, trees are a very important source of weather data of the past.

KITCHEN-GARDEN UNDER A FILM

Scientists from the Institute for the Physiology and Biochemistry

laboratory and Plants of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have worked out a way of growing vegetables in electrically-heated film-covered beds.

Special attention has been paid to the growing of high-quality seedlings, essential for the production of a good harvest of vegetables under a film. Basic environmental factors influencing the growth and quality of seedlings have been taken into account. To this end, wide use was made of the artificial climate phytotron available at the Institute. Models of various natural and climatic conditions characteristic of Eastern Siberia were recreated within its chambers. Scientists have become convinced that with the help of air heaters, cucumbers and tomatoes can be grown until the second week of November and that film hothouses can be operated for eight months of the year.

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AN EARTHQUAKE ON ORDER

Thorough tests have ended in Sverdlovsk of earthquake-proof apartment blocks being built by construction workers from Leningrad.

Sverdlovsk is the youngest town along the Baikal-Amur Railway which is located on the shore of Lake Baikal in an area which is known to be earthquake-prone. In addition, permafrost there can cause sudden sinking of soil. The type of buildings planned for this town were tested at a system simulating earthquakes up to seven points force. Multiple tests have shown that the buildings have a good margin of reliability.

NEW MODEL OF KIROVETS

Leningrad, the K-710, a new model of the Kirovets tractor, is a 500-hp machine featuring a 50 per cent higher productivity and easier maintenance than the previous Kirovets model.

In the photo a sampling batch of K-710 tractors on their way to the test ground.

Photo TASS

During completion of the scheme to provide free school books to all the pupils, and at present all the schoolchildren between the first and the seventh forms are issued such books.

Apart from the "materials" issues raised here, no less important, are all the matters involved in the organization of the educational process itself, and in efforts to improve it. Attention to these problems was given by the 24th CPSU Congress which not only noted the great progress made in the Soviet school system, but also spoke about certain shortcomings in particular. It criticized some school curricula and textbooks for being excessively complicated and overloaded with details.

Translations of Russian classics and works of Soviet literature into the languages of India hold traditionally a considerable place in the organization of the educational process. In order from Indian book trading firms, the essay "The Coocoo History of the USSR" was translated into Oriya, and "The History of the Great October Socialist Revolution" was translated into Telugu.

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A new stage in the work to improve the educational process at schools is the introduction in the 1981-82 school year of an improved curriculum in most subjects. The changes will be made in three phases. In this respect, can be mentioned up as follows: the educational plan has been revised in its performance, simplified for easier introduction of the modern educational methods, and finally, there has been a reduction in the amount of excessively complicated and overloaded materials.

VIEWPOINT

NEW SCHOOL YEAR



Yuri IVANOV, chief, Head Department of Schools, USSR Ministry of Education

Although traditionally the school year is to begin on September 1, work is in full swing in all the Soviet secondary schools. In this country, preparations for the new academic year are always carried out in advance and are very substantial. Tens of thousands of school houses are being repaired and maintained before the start of the year.

There are only 145 thousand by the year 1975-76, there were only 145 thousand by the previous year. The reason for this seemingly paradoxical situation is very simple. Most of the new schools are built in new residential districts, and also in the countryside, where very often incorporate a number of smaller old village schools. This apparent reduction in the number of schools comes about because schools are enlarged, new big modern complexes are set up to accommodate 900-1,200 pupils and they are provided with gyms, well-appointed classrooms for specific subjects, rooms for after-class activities, and with other facilities. In fact, the school system is being further improved in order to create the best possible conditions for school studies both in town and in the country.

With universal ten-year schooling being made compulsory throughout the country, the Soviet secondary education is being equipped with more and more modern up-to-date teaching aids every year. Huge sums of money are spent annually on the publication of textbooks. By the coming school year, over 1,500 titles of them have been produced in 220 million copies.

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ENTERTAINMENT

TO ZAGREB EXHIBITION

The applied art of Daghestan will be represented as fully as never before at the International exhibition fair, due to open in Zagreb, a city in Yugoslavia, in September.

On display will be more than 400 articles by famous masters—goldsmiths from Kubauchi, engravers in silver from Gudzai, potters of Batalikor, carpet

In memory of Ivan Franko

The festival of arts under the motto—songs and labour—two great forces—features pages from the life and creative work of the classical Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko. It was held in Ivanivka-Frankovka, a settlement in the Yavnovsky District where the festivities, devoted to the 125th birth anniversary of the writer, began.

Thousands of guests from Mos-

cow, Kiev, Lvov and other cities of the country assembled in the picturesque foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. The poems and stories by Franko were read at the contest of reciters. The central event of the festivities will be the opening of a museum-state and the art festival in the writer's native village Ivanivka-Frankovka of the Dragobrat District.

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DAGHESTAN FOLK ENSEMBLE IN FRANCE

"In Peace and Friendship Among Nations" was the motto of the traditional 24th International Folklore Festival held recently in the French city of Contrevois. This year folk songs and dances were performed by amateur art ensembles from 14 countries, including France, the USSR, the FRG, Bulgaria, Poland, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Ecuador. The Soviet Union was represented

Live palette of creation

The exhibition, "Russian Folk Creativity," opened at the Yaroslavl art museum shows original art of folk masters from the 17th century to the present. On display are the most delicate lace of women weavers from Vologda, intricate patterns of Rosovskiy enamel, wrought artifacts in severe style from the North, painted china from Cizel, woodcarving from Kholkovo, funny clay toys from Tula, Goriatskiy, and Kiev, and sumptuous painted objects from Palekh, Zholovo, Mstera and Khokhloma.

The over than 300 artifacts—household items, documents, old clothes—are evidence that the best link art traditions live on.

by the folklore ensemble of the Daghestan Autonomous Republic.

The performances they gave in Contrevois marked the end of a successful French tour for the Daghestan ensemble. Their concerts, during a one-month stay in France, were attended by a total of 80,000 Frenchmen and foreign tourists.

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. Romania has widely been marking the birth centenary of George Enescu, the most outstanding representative of its national musical culture. Devoted to the memory of the composer, it is an international music festival, to be held in Romania in September 1981.

Cinema. A week of Romanian film, devoted to the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania—the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist slavery—is being held in Moscow, Yaroslavl and Vologda. The programme includes a feature, "The Pale Light of Sorrows," about the events of the First World War, films on contemporary life, a

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



ANDREI MIRONOV

He has played more than 60 parts in the cinema, on television, and in the theatre, and has won a lot of different prizes. A chumeguer believes that if he sees Mironov among the cast of actors in a film, that film will be funny. Theatre fans begin to ask for a spare ticket a long distance away the Salto Theatre where the actor has been playing for 17 years.

Andrei Mironov means all the standards of the star comedian and of a musical show star. He is charming and tends to be ironical about himself. He has

an agile figure, and is a splendid dancer and singer. He is also lucky to having marvellous parents. They are the famous comedian couple—Marily Mironova and Alexander Minakov, who for some decades now have been "fighting it out" between themselves on the variety stage causing invariable roars of laughter in the audience.

"I feel relieved when after a play where I have had a part," he wrote in an article, "my friends say, 'Thank you.' We have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. I did not know merely

that I was in pain, it should make you happy."

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dataactive and a fairy tale for children.

Exhibitions. The new permanent exhibition devoted to 15th century Oslo old art has opened in the Tejk Museum of fine arts in Oslo, Norway. Especially valuable is the collection of Japanese kamonos—the so-called painting on vertical rolls; decorative vases and lacquer representing the old art of Japanese porcelain. A part of the exhibition is devoted to Chinese art. Bronze casting from Mongolia and Tibet are marked for fine taste and great skill. The exhibits for permanent exhibition were sent from a number of the country's museums.

But before the first concert took place a great deal of work was done by architects, builders, restorers, and skilled experts in various fields. The plaster mould-

In enterislo Incio. I have wasted my nerves and sweat in making the spectator pause and think, to affect him, and to win him over to share my ideas."

When he was very young, Mironov believed that he should play only as a comedian. Gradually, he mastered his profession, and his characters have become not so simple and unequivocal. Later, he will say: "Let us recall Gogol and Chaplin. Where is the border between the tragic and the comic in their work?" That is probably why at one point in the play the audience feel pity for Mironov's Klesiakov from Gogol's "The Inspector General".

When he played Figaro, he schemed and plotted, play-acted, sang, and feigned different moods. In his play, there was an irresistible emotional charge which he characterized himself best when he spoke about another artist of the stage, singer Jacques Brel. "The actor's heart was breaking, he himself exploded from within and was burning down, and the tongue of that flame seemed to touch my heart!"

What is the most important thing in Mironov's artistic work? "I think," Andrei says, "it is possible to express through your acting everything that concerns you, as well as the hopes and dreams of the time in which you live. This should be done with extreme sincerity so that if it is pain, it should hurt, and if it is joy, it should make you happy."

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BUSINESS

Finnish financial expert on trade with the USSR

Thirty foreign banks have their representation offices in the USSR, including the Kausalle-Osaka Pankki, specializing in Soviet-Finnish trade. We praise the existing relations with the USSR, says Mr. Nieminen, Director of this bank's representation office in Moscow, as 20 per cent of Finland's foreign trade is done with their West German partners.

We have concluded an agreement for the next five years which envisages the further increase in our cooperation in many areas, Nieminen says. The Soviet plan for the development in the next five years makes us confident that the opportunity for Finnish-Soviet cooperation is good. I've also noticed that in the nearest future the Soviet Union may place emphasis on the production of consumer products. I believe that this is the right approach for many Finnish companies to take part.

Despite certain differences in our economic structures, Nieminen continues, we always find areas where our cooperation is beneficial in both ways. Trade with the Soviet Union is exists today and the increasing share of Finnish exports to your country especially in the recent two

years, have helped Finland avoid a situation in which some Western countries did themselves now.

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Figures act by the company's management have been surpassed considerably. Dozens of export and import ventures have been concluded since then. Company's Director Alexander Kudryashov says that his company bought a licence for newspaper-making machines. First two such machines will be delivered to "Plevna" and "Lvov". Soon to be bought are equipment for the production of electronic typesetting systems. Technounion's role is that it has found the best manufacturer who is ready to assist in the licensing of new technology in the Soviet Union.

Large-scale cooperation exists between Bulgaria and the USSR in such areas as electronics, power engineering, chemistry, and engineering. Joint Bulgarian-Soviet teams are now working on 600 subjects of major importance.

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